

fore he received the news from Arredondo he had wired to the Washington Government the expression of regret over the Villa raid.

This evening Secretary Lansing had another long conference with Mr. Arredondo. He advised the Mexican of the return of the first American expedition to American soil and of the intention of the President to send other troops to capture Villa dead or alive. He again expressed the hope that the Carranza Government, appreciating the friendly spirit in which the United States was seeking to rid Mexico of the bandit, would not interfere.

**Makes No Promises.**

Mr. Arredondo merely replied that he would advise Carranza of what had been decided upon. He could offer no promises.

It was learned to-night in an authoritative quarter that the Secretary in his conference asked Ambassador Designate Arredondo that would be sent to Carranza that the action taken was necessary in all circumstances, and that if the President had decided to send an expedition into Mexico conditions would have forced intervention.

That the State Department appreciates the serious possibilities that might arise was indicated this afternoon by the dispatch to every American Consul in Mexico of the President's announcement, with instructions that the consuls take pains to make it plain that the intentions of the United States are friendly.

At the same time it was learned that the sending of troops had been sent to the American Mormon colony at Casas Grandes, in the territory where Villa has been operating, to leave for the United States at once. Senator Smoot of Utah has been asked by the State Department to use every influence with the Mormon community in his State to persuade the colony to obey the warning and make for the United States.

Announcement of the President's decision struck a note of sympathy throughout Washington. In Congress there was every disposition to applaud his course and to be ready to give him any aid that may be necessary in raising additional forces.

In the House there was brief debate on the Columbus outrage, but the announcement from the White House served to restore confidence that something definite in the Government's dealings with Mexico was about to be undertaken.

Before deciding finally to issue orders the President conferred over the telephone with Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who concurred heartily in the proposed action.

When an attempt to start debate in the Senate was made Senator Stone choked it off by advising his colleagues that the Cabinet was still in session and was about to act.

Later in the day Secretary Lansing conferred with Secretary Stone and got from him a full statement of the situation.

**Troops Had Returned.**

Developments followed each other with rapidity. When the Cabinet met it was to consider the report of the fact that the troops which went over the border without orders yesterday in pursuit of Villa following the attack on Columbus had returned to the American side.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position of justifying a retribution already under way.

afternoon that the only policy of the American Government in the present situation is to go into Mexico and get Villa. Declaring there were plenty of precedents to support the action, he declared that from the standpoint of the American Government the invasion of Mexican territory cannot be construed as an act of war.

**Won't Refuse Help.**

At the same time officials of the Administration pointed to the statements issued by the President and Secretary of War Baker as indicative that if the Carranza forces undertake to cooperate by sending troops to intercept Villa and drive him out of the border such help would not be refused.

**Free Hand for Pantser.**

Although the plan is far from secret, it is further understood that the probable course will be for Pantser to send in his detachment in three columns by way of El Paso, Hachita or Columbus for the purpose of surrounding Villa.

Owing to the necessity for speed and the mountainous character of the country, the latter being carried on the backs of pack horses, and with appropriate high angle firing, would be decided and understood as the proper complement for the expeditionary force. It is thought likely, however, that if the force has to penetrate far into the interior it will be obliged to hold open the lines of communication.

Persons familiar with the topography of the region where Villa is supposed to be located suggested that owing to the fact that the American Mormon colony at Casas Grandes is directly south of Hachita one of the columns would undoubtedly take that road in order to protect the colony.

That one column will base from El Paso is concluded from the fact that owing to a dip southward in the boundary line at this point and the availability of a railroad line running due west from there troops could be moved to El Paso and converge with the column from Columbus at Neria, whence a trail leads south into the Laguna country, where it is thought Villa might seek refuge.

It was explained at the War Department that the expression "recruited" used in the Secretary of War's announcement was intended to mean that the force on the border would be made up of troops from other parts of the United States, for the purpose of preventing any further raids across the border while the expeditionary force is at work.

**10,000 Troops on Border.**

At the present time there are 10,000 troops of all classes belonging to the mobile army now on the border, of which about 8,000 are cavalry. In the rest of the country there are 20,000 additional troops, including 10,000 cavalry, that can be drawn on. Exclusive of this there are 10,000 more troops that could be drawn on in an emergency.

Should a general invasion become necessary it is regarded as certain that the President will let Congress have authority for the use of the militia and utilize the militia. It is said in Administration circles, however, that he has no intention of doing this at the present time.

Details of the brush between troops of cavalry which Col. Stuehm sent across the border and the Villista raiders began reaching the War Department early this morning. Reports indicate that the Americans are understood to have been driven to a shortage of supplies, they have been scattered and their person captured. The first of these reports reached the War Department after midnight last night. It read:

Port San Houston, Texas: Latest reports from Col. Stuehm say forty-six Mexican soldiers killed, seriously wounded and captured. Two American officers and five men wounded. Will recover. Funston.

Following received from Col. Stuehm: "I sent three troops under Major Tompkins across border this morning. Pursued Villa about five miles, driving him into rough country where he was killed. Took his horse and stand, which stopped Tompkins advance. Three troops returned to Columbus again in about three hours. Lost 100 men. Took 100 horses. The corporal killed was Henry E. Winkler of Edgemere, L. I. Funston then reported the following, timed 1:12 A. M.:

I have just made following disposition of troops for protection of border: Three companies of infantry at Columbus, one company at Victoria, two companies at Hachita, three companies at Los Chichas, two companies at San Bernardino, two companies at Naco, one company guarding railroad bridge at Bernardino.

The War Department will probably remain open all night to receive dispatches from the border.

**PLANS FOR MILITIA.**

General Staff Ready if Intervention Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Plans have been made by the War Department and the General Staff for the use of the organized militia in the Mexican campaign if it is found later that the regular troops are not strong enough to carry out the plans of the President.

These plans were originally formulated at the time of the seizure of Vera Cruz and the possibility then imagined that the plan of the President would be to occupy and hold approximately 200,000 troops would be needed to carry out the campaign to a successful conclusion.

There is only one chance that the State militia will be needed in the present situation, that is, that the plan of the President will be to occupy and hold approximately 200,000 troops would be needed to carry out the campaign to a successful conclusion.

It was explained at the division of militia affairs of the War Department to-day that if State militia are called on to volunteer as units rather than as individuals in order to expedite the work of organizing a volunteer army.

**Bill to Enlarge Commerce Board.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Chairman Newlands of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Senate introduced a bill to-day to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members.

## Governors Ready to Send a Big Army of National Guard to Deal With Mexico

Whitman Says New York Can Furnish 15,000 Without Delay.

18 STATES REPORT 75,000 MEN PREPARED

In view of the serious situation with regard to Mexico the following dispatch was sent to the Governors of the States by THE SUN yesterday:

In event of intervention in Mexico how many troops could your State furnish at once from its National Guard?

Responses from the Governors—and in some cases from the Adjutants-General who replied at the instance of the State Executive—indicate that a large proportion of the militia is equipped for immediate service and is ready to respond to the needs of the Federal Government.

Reports from eighteen States show that 75,000 guardsmen are ready to respond to Federal call.

Below will be found the responses from the States:

**EAST.**

**NEW YORK.**

New York State National Guard can furnish 15,000 men at first call, leaving necessary troops at home stations within half an hour of being called to full war strength.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN, Governor.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

Seventy-three hundred men fully equipped for service with wagon transportation except draught animals, as follows: Five regiment and one battalion of infantry, twelve companies of cavalry, one squadron of cavalry, one company of signal corps, sanitary troops, in addition 500 naval militia trained and ready for more duties, except wagon transportation.

COLE, Adjutant-General.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

We are prepared, should the President call upon the State for intervention in Mexico, with seventeen companies of coast artillery, three troops of cavalry, one light battery and one ambulance company. These men have been seasoned by experience, very largely qualified as sharpshooters, and will be fully equipped to do any service.

CHARLES W. ABBOTT, Adjutant-General.

**CONNECTICUT.**

Troops are ordered from this State. Connecticut can immediately send about 2,400 men.—GROVER M. COLE, Adjutant-General.

**WEST.**

**OHIO.**

Ohio is able to furnish 8,000 men from the National Guard.

FRANK B. WELLS, Governor.

**ILLINOIS.**

You were in the line in the event of intervention in Mexico. Illinois could mobilize and furnish in a few days eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one of artillery, one company of engineers and two field hospitals, now organized, and within a short time thereafter as many additional troops as the State is capable of furnishing.

E. F. DENKE, Governor.

**KANSAS.**

Kansas can furnish 2,100 men, consisting of two regiments and two additional companies of infantry, one battery of artillery and one signal corps, all fully equipped and ready for service.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

**ALABAMA.**

Alabama upon proper requisition can furnish her full quota of men to protect the lives of Americans in Mexico or contiguous thereto and to restore law and order in the State.

E. L. PHILLIPS, Governor.

**OKLAHOMA.**

The enlisted strength of Oklahoma National Guard is 1,300. This number, I am advised by the Adjutant-General, is fully equipped and ready for service.

M. E. TRAPP, Acting Governor.

**ARIZONA.**

It is estimated that Arizona has approximately 800 guardsmen in condition to do field service should necessity require.

GEORGE W. HUNT, Governor.

**OREGON.**

In the event of intervention in Mexico, Oregon could send one regiment of infantry, eight companies of coast artillery, one battery of field artillery, one troop of cavalry and military detachments, embracing a present approximate strength of 1,700 men. Raised to war strength this would mean approximately 5,000 men. The militia would be ready promptly in accordance with the mobilization plans outlined by the War Department.

J. WITHERSPORE, Governor.

**SOUTH.**

**MARYLAND.**

Maryland could furnish 2,000 officers and men equipped for field service from her National Guard.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON, Governor.

**VIRGINIA.**

The Adjutant-General reports that Virginia could put into the field at once 225 officers and 3,250 men fully armed and equipped.

H. C. STEVART, Governor.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**

West Virginia has two regiments of infantry with a peace strength of 1,800 officers and enlisted men. Within forty-eight hours after a call 80 per cent of these men could be mobilized within the State. Both regiments could be recruited to war strength within two weeks.

H. D. HATFIELD, Governor.

**TENNESSEE.**

Tennessee can furnish about 1,500 troops from the National Guard.

TOM C. RYLE, Governor.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

By direction of the Governor it is stated that the entire National Guard of North Carolina, comprising one infantry brigade, six companies coast artillery, two troops of cavalry, one ambulance company and one field hospital company, are immediately available for service in Mexico or wherever else actual peace strength 225 officers and 3,000 enlisted men.

18,000 N. G. N. Y. READY TO MOVE IN 12 HOURS

Gen. O'Ryan Says Troops Are Prepared to the Last Man and Last Gun.

DETAILS WORKED OUT

Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, said yesterday at his office at the Municipal Building that the 18,000 well trained, well equipped men, comprising the force under him could be mobilized and ready to start for Mexico on twelve hours notice.

"We do not know here what is going to happen," said Gen. O'Ryan. "We may be called at any moment or they may decide that a mere punitive expedition against the Villa bandits will be sufficient and end the matter. But in the last man, the last gun and the last horse. If the War Department ordered me at 6 o'clock to-night to have my division of 18,000 men ready to plunge into Mexico I would have the division ready to be entrained at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning."

The instant the order reached me from Washington it would be transferred to the brigade and regiment commanders. The regiment commanders would notify their captains and the captains would notify their companies. The companies would be ready to start at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Figured to Last Detail.

"The thing has been figured out down to the last detail. Since a war with Mexico would hardly be a thing to turn the United States upside down—as a matter of fact the United States would hardly have to be turned upside down—it would not be necessary to require every guardsman to go on active service. A certain proportion of the men would be made up of the men who would be most useful to the country in their work at home than participating in the fighting. So we have arranged to leave behind a reserve of about 10 per cent, made up of men who would be very difficult to leave their families, or of men who would be seriously inconvenienced by leaving their homes. The rest of the men would be 10 per cent about because of that. The National Guard has sent into civil life many thousands of well trained men. These men are men who have been seasoned by experience, very largely qualified as sharpshooters, and will be fully equipped to do any service."

There has been much talk in the last six months of the unavailability, under the constitution, of the National Guard as a volunteer force for Federal service. The idea seemed to exist that State troops could not be called by the President or the Congress for service outside the country. That is all nonsense. Under the volunteer act passed last year the State troops called to resist invasion or for national defense would automatically become Federal troops. The only thing that would be required to bring about this change of identity would be new muster rolls, and that would be a matter of ink and a vast deal of routine labor.

"Not a thing in the world stands in the way of that."

Adjutant-General.

**FLORIDA.**

Answering various inquiries, the Florida National Guard is composed of two regiments of infantry and also has some companies of coast artillery and naval militia. The Adjutant-General at St. Augustine can give the full muster roll.

R. A. GRAY, Secretary to Governor.

**ALABAMA.**

Alabama upon proper requisition can furnish her full quota of men to protect the lives of Americans in Mexico or contiguous thereto and to restore law and order in the State.

E. L. PHILLIPS, Governor.

**OKLAHOMA.**

The enlisted strength of Oklahoma National Guard is 1,300. This number, I am advised by the Adjutant-General, is fully equipped and ready for service.

M. E. TRAPP, Acting Governor.

**ARIZONA.**

It is estimated that Arizona has approximately 800 guardsmen in condition to do field service should necessity require.

GEORGE W. HUNT, Governor.

**OREGON.**

In the event of intervention in Mexico, Oregon could send one regiment of infantry, eight companies of coast artillery, one battery of field artillery, one troop of cavalry and military detachments, embracing a present approximate strength of 1,700 men. Raised to war strength this would mean approximately 5,000 men. The militia would be ready promptly in accordance with the mobilization plans outlined by the War Department.

J. WITHERSPORE, Governor.

**SOUTH.**

**MARYLAND.**

Maryland could furnish 2,000 officers and men equipped for field service from her National Guard.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON, Governor.

**VIRGINIA.**

The Adjutant-General reports that Virginia could put into the field at once 225 officers and 3,250 men fully armed and equipped.

H. C. STEVART, Governor.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**

West Virginia has two regiments of infantry with a peace strength of 1,800 officers and enlisted men. Within forty-eight hours after a call 80 per cent of these men could be mobilized within the State. Both regiments could be recruited to war strength within two weeks.

H. D. HATFIELD, Governor.

**TENNESSEE.**

Tennessee can furnish about 1,500 troops from the National Guard.

TOM C. RYLE, Governor.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

By direction of the Governor it is stated that the entire National Guard of North Carolina, comprising one infantry brigade, six companies coast artillery, two troops of cavalry, one ambulance company and one field hospital company, are immediately available for service in Mexico or wherever else actual peace strength 225 officers and 3,000 enlisted men.



Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

the way of the New York National Guard or the National Guard of any other State being called into active service by the President at any time the situation requires. No new legislation whatever is necessary. The present law is plain and broad.

**Would Go With Regulars.**

No doubt as to the fact that the National Guard of the New York National Guard if real war with Mexico follows the Villa raid, New York troops will go into Mexico side by side with the regulars.

The general plan for the New York division to go by rail to Galveston and then by transports to Vera Cruz. This honor and prominence would be given to the New York soldiers because of their recognized excellence of training, preparedness which exceeds that of any other body of State troops. Regulars from a few other States would be sent with the regulars, but most of the National Guard force from other States would be sent to the border to relieve the regular detachments ordered into Mexico.

Gen. O'Ryan estimates that 170,000 men, regulars and guardsmen, are now available for service. He expects that 10,000 regular troops could be detached from garrisons or other details of service in this country, and that 150,000 guardsmen would be available. He does not think that only 60 per cent, or so, of the National Guard of other States than New York would respond. He believes that it would be nearer 100 per cent.

While in other States the command might follow our plan of leaving behind a certain proportion, say 10 per cent, of their men, men who would be doing their duty better by staying at home than by going into active service, nevertheless, in these States the same situation would be found as here. The men would be eager for service and well trained, would quickly fill up the ranks.

There was a very distinct opinion at the National Guard headquarters yesterday that the National Guard expedition into Mexico conducted with more vigor than strength might lead to disastrous consequences and bring on war. It was pointed out that the National Guard, under the volunteer act passed last year, would be called to resist invasion or for national defense would automatically become Federal troops. The only thing that would be required to bring about this change of identity would be new muster rolls, and that would be a matter of ink and a vast deal of routine labor.

"Not a thing in the world stands in the way of that."

Adjutant-General.

**FLORIDA.**

Answering various inquiries, the Florida National Guard is composed of two regiments of infantry and also has some companies of coast artillery and naval militia. The Adjutant-General at St. Augustine can give the full muster roll.

R. A. GRAY, Secretary to Governor.

**ALABAMA.**

Alabama upon proper requisition can furnish her full quota of men to protect the lives of Americans in Mexico or contiguous thereto and to restore law and order in the State.

E. L. PHILLIPS, Governor.

**OKLAHOMA.**

The enlisted strength of Oklahoma National Guard is 1,300. This number, I am advised by the Adjutant-General, is fully equipped and ready for service.

M. E. TRAPP, Acting Governor.

**ARIZONA.**

It is estimated that Arizona has approximately 800 guardsmen in condition to do field service should necessity require.

GEORGE W. HUNT, Governor.

**OREGON.**

In the event of intervention in Mexico, Oregon could send one regiment of infantry, eight companies of coast artillery, one battery of field artillery, one troop of cavalry and military detachments, embracing a present approximate strength of 1,700 men. Raised to war strength this would mean approximately 5,000 men. The militia would be ready promptly in accordance with the mobilization plans outlined by the War Department.

J. WITHERSPORE, Governor.

**SOUTH.**

**MARYLAND.**

Maryland could furnish 2,000 officers and men equipped for field service from her National Guard.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON, Governor.

**VIRGINIA.**

The Adjutant-General reports that Virginia could put into the field at once 225 officers and 3,250 men fully armed and equipped.

H. C. STEVART, Governor.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**

West Virginia has two regiments of infantry with a peace strength of 1,800 officers and enlisted men. Within forty-eight hours after a call 80 per cent of these men could be mobilized within the State. Both regiments could be recruited to war strength within two weeks.

## CARRANZA SILENT, WILSON DID RIGHT THING, VERDICT OF CONGRESS

Will Notify Wilson Sending of Troops Is Unfriendly Act, Is Belief.

NO DRAWING BACK NOW

WASHINGTON, March 10.—With the purpose of the United States clearly set forth in the President's announcement that an adequate force would be sent in pursuit of Villa attention of officials is focused to-night on the probable attitude of Carranza. This is regarded as the overshadowing element in the Mexican situation as preparations are being made for the American expeditionary force to cross the border.

President Wilson is still hopeful that Carranza will not look on the American expedition as an outright invasion of Mexican sovereignty. This was indicated in the statement from the White House which declared that the steps decided upon could be accomplished "in entirely friendly aid" of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic.

Many high officials of the Government are by no means hopeful that Carranza will accept the American expedition in the light of "friendly aid." The belief is seriously entertained that there is an even chance that Carranza will regard the expedition as an invasion of Mexican sovereignty.

The President is still hopeful that Carranza will not look on the American expedition as an outright invasion of Mexican sovereignty. This was indicated in the statement from the White House which declared that the steps decided upon could be accomplished "in entirely friendly aid" of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic.

Many high officials of the Government are by no means hopeful that Carranza will accept the American expedition in the light of "friendly aid." The belief is seriously entertained that there is an even chance that Carranza will regard the expedition as an invasion of Mexican sovereignty.

The President is still hopeful that Carranza will not look on the American expedition as an outright invasion of Mexican sovereignty. This was indicated in the statement from the White House which declared that the steps decided upon could be accomplished "in entirely friendly aid" of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic.

Many high officials of the Government are by no means hopeful that Carranza will accept the American expedition in the light of "friendly aid." The belief is seriously entertained that there is an even chance that Carranza will regard the expedition as an invasion of Mexican sovereignty.

The President is still hopeful that Carranza will not look on the American expedition as an outright invasion of Mexican sovereignty. This was indicated in the statement from the White House which declared that the steps decided upon could be accomplished "in entirely friendly aid" of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic.

Many high officials of the Government are by no means hopeful that Carranza will accept the American expedition in the light of "friendly aid." The belief is seriously entertained that there is an even chance that Carranza will regard the expedition as an invasion of Mexican sovereignty.

The President is still hopeful that Carranza will not look on the American expedition as an outright invasion of Mexican sovereignty. This was indicated in the statement from the White House which declared that the steps decided upon could be accomplished "in entirely friendly aid" of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic.

Many high officials of the Government are by no means hopeful that Carranza will accept the American expedition in the light of "friendly aid." The belief is seriously entertained that there is an even chance that Carranza will regard the expedition as an invasion of Mexican sovereignty.

The President is still hopeful that Carranza will not look on the American expedition as an outright invasion of Mexican sovereignty. This was indicated in the statement from the White House which declared that the steps decided upon could be accomplished "in entirely friendly aid" of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic.

Many high officials of the Government are by no means hopeful that Carranza will accept the American expedition in the light of "friendly aid." The belief is seriously entertained that there is an even chance that Carranza will regard the expedition as an invasion of Mexican sovereignty.

The President is still hopeful that Carranza will not look on the American expedition as an outright invasion of Mexican sovereignty. This was indicated in the statement from the White House which declared that the steps decided upon could be accomplished "in entirely friendly aid" of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic.

Many high officials of the Government are by no means hopeful that Carranza will accept the American expedition in the light of "friendly aid." The belief is seriously entertained that there is an even chance that Carranza will regard the expedition as an invasion of Mexican sovereignty.

The President is still hopeful that Carranza will not look on the American expedition as an outright invasion of Mexican sovereignty. This was indicated in the statement from the White House which declared that the steps decided upon could be accomplished "in entirely friendly aid" of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic.

Many high officials of the Government are by no means hopeful that Carranza will accept the American expedition in the light of "friendly aid." The belief is seriously entertained that there is an even chance that Carranza will regard the expedition as an invasion of Mexican sovereignty.

The President is still hopeful that Carranza will not look on the American expedition as an outright invasion of Mexican sovereignty. This was indicated in the statement from the White House which declared that the steps decided upon could be accomplished "in entirely friendly aid" of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic.

Many high officials of the Government are by no means hopeful that Carranza will accept the American expedition in the light of "friendly aid." The belief is seriously entertained that there is an even chance that Carranza will regard the expedition as an invasion of Mexican sovereignty.

The President is still hopeful that Carranza will not look on the American expedition as an outright